

northeast Kansas, western Arkansas, and adjacent Oklahoma, with a doubtful specimen from southwest Texas. A duplicate is being sent to NLU.—*Charles M. Allen, Division of Sciences, Louisiana State University at Eunice, Eunice, LA 70535, and Karl A. Vincent, Department of Biology, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, LA 70504.*

## REFERENCES

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 WATERFALL, U. T. 1958. A taxonomic study of the genus *Physalis* in North America north of Mexico. *Rhodora* 60: 107–114, 128–142, 152–173.

**CHLORIS SUBMUTICA (POACEAE) IN TEXAS.**—A collection of *Chloris submutica* H.B.K. (*Worthington* 3285; UTEP, TEX) from the Davis Mountains, Jeff Davis County, Texas, represents the first record of this essentially Mexican grass from the state and may represent the only extant population in the United States. The locality is an open flat area along Limpia Creek at the McGuire Ranch ruins ( $30^{\circ}37'30''\text{N}$ – $104^{\circ}05'30''\text{W}$ ), 1740 m elevation, and was found there on 2 Sep 1978 and recollected on 16 Aug 1979 to disperse to additional herbaria (*Worthington* 5001; COLO, SRSU, TAES). The species has been extensively collected in Mexico primarily at elevations of 914–1829 m, from as far south as Colombia and Venezuela, and was known from the United States only from old collections from Las Cruces, Dona Ana County, New Mexico (Anderson, D. E., Taxonomy of the genus *Chloris* (Gramineae). *BYU Sci. Bull.* 17(2): 1–133. 1974). I thank Dr. Dennis E. Anderson for making the determination.—*Richard D. Worthington, Department of Biological Sciences, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968.*

**GALIUM DIVARICATUM (RUBIACEAE), NEW TO MISSOURI.**—During a field trip near Big Creek about 4 miles southeast of Blairstown (Henry County, Missouri), a small herbaceous member of the Rubiaceae was found growing among loose gravel on an abandoned railway bed. The colony was several meters long and as wide as the railroad bed. Specimens collected were easily assigned to the genus *Galium*, but they did not resemble any of the other known species previously recorded for Missouri.

A duplicate specimen has been identified as *G. divaricatum* Poiret ex Lamarck by Lauramay T. Dempster of the Jepson Herbarium (Univ. of California at Berkeley). This species is a naturalized European introduction into North America. Excluding Missouri, it ranges from Ohio and West Virginia, south to Georgia, and west to Arkansas; in addition, it is found